AT NAT CASE PAICES.
Nos. 12 Verry and 6 Bare'ny dis.
Directly in year of the Aster House, Beg leave to invite the attention of close buyars

to their extractorrock or Goods, which they are now dering in the heartful Wareheart to which they have lately removed. Their shock of goods is one of the most extensive in the country, and a subdivious into Departments, each having a purchaser and manager and any one of accounts distinct from all the rest, thus this establish need precine the characteristics of destinct and separate species, with all the attention and energy in each department neutily expended tenn are chisary store.

spon are relinary store.

Their a uniscote number is upon all the goods, and by which unio, ters they site charged, and thus buyers can compare bills, and they will find that this goods have but one price and that this firm not upon the anatim, that "One man's dailar is as good as anothers."

THE DEPARTMENTS ARE AS POLLOWS:

Print on Gingham Department, located on the first floor.

Dress Looks Department, located on the first floor.

Wooden Cooks and Men's Woor Department, located on the first floor.

Domes a Golds Department, located on the basement story.

Carpet and Gil Cloth Department, located on the basement story.

White Goods and Embruidary, Department, located on the second

tory.

Howevery and Glove Department, located on the second story.

Bmall Were's Department, generally termed Youkes Notions.

The via suger of each department is interested in the returns of his particular ispartment only, consequently the system of offering leading and well known styles of goods very cheap, to sail others not as well understood is entirely evolved in this establishment. We sail every style of Goods extremely chaps.

To part as of known responsibility they are prepar d to grant time by adding interest at the rate of 7 per cost per annum, and taking their paper, 1 syshie at the Bark, Banker or Commission House of the New York, July 13, 1879. second story.

B C. G. Muscu, Hatter, No. 230 3d-av., corner 20that created quite a emestion on Saturday by the introduction of Fall Style Hata. His display of these elegatity featured arrive suggest key and conception. Stopping and from the broad as done track of extingated medica. More it has grasped success by blooding positical ideas with an originality of tests and style that seeins to adher beauty of the bea

DEERE & Co., HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, re spectrally solicit the attention of their customers and the public to the in finalities for sectioner's bate Gentlemen will be supposed with her mode to order, of any style, at the shortest motion, P. S.—Wholesele desica will be supplied with south her and caps as well best suit their markets, and will find it to their interest to call and examine the scode.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERS -- PRINTING AND

Letuconspay.

Bowns 4 Co., No. 150 Pouriet,
would cell the ettention of Southern and Western Mercants and
Baukers, to their spect of
Books,

consisting of Day Books, Journals, Cash Books, &c., of the best paper and binding, with the pages mumbered. of the best paper and binding, with the pages numbered.

Letter Paper.

Stationery

Stationery

Copyles Frence, with stander.

Stationery

Copyles Frence, with stander.

Gold and Stock Pens. Quills, Lead Pencils, Inkalande, &c.,

Bid which they offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Diffe of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Notes and Drafts Engraved and

Printed it the best matter.

New Fact. Day.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS. - HITCHCOCK & LEAD-REATER No. 347 Broads by conter of Lemmade, here just received a splendid assortment of free Full Goods, embreches some of the splendid assortment of the Full Goods, embreches some of most beautiful styles of Siths of various kinds as Hodanes, distinct abis, plats and objects this, former limits that as the same abis, plats and objects that the splendid styles of the colors and today patterns. New and clothes and Cashraces of that colors and today patterns. New and clothes Prench Merinos, of new and clothes colors, and everything size in Dry Goods suitable for ledy as west. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Broadway, have received and are now opening, thour fail style of r and elegant Carpetings imported expressly for city trade, counsular rich. "Bouvaise" Carpet, in one entire carpet Medellion, Ceating the Denotes, retysests any carpet ever in the country.) Med hot, Veivet, Monnet, Axinomic Papeary and Brassel's Carpetic, and Brassel's Carpetic, presidently found in Carpet Stores. On Globily, in great variety, for sale of the most libral terms.

STRAYBLE and dearly next spring. Plants now ready in nearly a hundred varies, the most complete collection in the country, including many begressive private and also corts recently received from a large. Beautipute private children gratis. Plantsacrafully posted for any past of the United States Certaine paid to New York. Address B. M. Warnon, Old Colory Sursetties, Plymouth, Mass.

Ty Ladies are respectfully notified that recent importations enable Tuyric, at his grade Euporium No. 345 Broadway, to offer them, at ready reduced prices, Reticules of every style, elicated and susfully formished, and su immense stock of Francisco descriptions of the Francisco and the state and condition. No. Francisco of strong Policyless Fairs at two cents each; also Poste-manaics without number, to either with Fairs of Goods and Toys of every description.

Hopmany.—The could may become a first a fair. HOROKEN.—The cool and bracing air of this charming

Twelve Second-band Pianos, just received, and 

NEW MUSIC.-HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has just published a large number of choice songs, polsas, wells as muscles specietisches, he, he, also, an extensive assumment of Muscle and Muscle Insatuments of all suchs, for sale as very low prices for cash; size, he has the largest and best assumment of Boston and New-York Planes, new and account hand to be found in the city, and will sel at pieces that day competition.

bething can a charm impart? to the huic, like Davis Riversion which eradients all send and dandruf from the lead, presuper the hear from falling out, and produces a fine, day always presuper. To crute per bottle. Davis Riversia will effect ally resident girely hair to its original color, by each sing into action the curpunded leave of animal chemistry—50 cases per bottle, warrasted. Soid by William Davis, No. 36 Ludon-st, four duor from Grand, to whom all ories shound be addressed. Soid also by Rivo, No. 102 Breadway; Catekenea & Go. No. 21 Rayeley-st; Cook & Co. No. 37 West regions—it Knare, No. 38 Hudon & said No. 47 left acc; Girton, No. 127 Bowers, and by druggists and perfumers generally.

naking, selling or using Sewing Machines, by whatsouver no alied, are requested to notice the advertisement (in the Machine bourn, Isside page, of K. Hower, Jr. No. 3-3 Broadway, the origi-tyements of the Sewing Machine, as established by the C. S. Gout-there has they will become involved in the low for infringement Coulon Hall, No. 131 Nessey et . New-York.

Country Merchants should not full to embrace

WINDOW SHADES -G. K. RIKER & Co., No. 131 Challement, respectfully invite the sitention of Country Morchan and others to their old established Window Shade Seminatory. For richness, degame, artistic arrangement and extensive variety. The stock will be Sama unsurpassed the country over.

HELVETIA AND LA FATETTE GOLD MINING COMPANY

To Du. Pownia, Oculist Aurist &c., receives his pa-tions from 9 to 5 o'clock, doly, at his office. No 5-2 Broadway, where can be produced his "Treatwe on the Fye," and his soil section by and East Foundation. Arthur in Eyes horsted without the eligiblest pairs which move exactly like the natural eye, and redunded it in color and

FAIRMANK'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known, severely -the acknowledged standard. Furranks & Co., No. 33 Water st.

Sawing Machines -Sinukn's unequaled Sewing Ma-Fines, Chelinatt. 1. M. SNARE CO. So. and Gobardy.
HAIR DYE AND WHOM.—BAYCHILLOR'S Manufactory for large strices here and to So. and develope, appears the Park, where he has the best yets or and many in the would for the supplication of his came at Hair Dye and the rady of his newly arrested Wass and of his came as Non-price Non-private recens all on one floor. Copy his sidecase.

BARKERS'S Chevenxtonique, the short time as been before the public has produced more woulded'th results in making belt grow than all other articles condition there been sale to do in a west. Its action on the scale is wonderful causing hely to grow whete for-years more has been. Denot, SARKERS'S Lattice that Dreaming Saleon, No. 50 Binness way. Price 25 cents per bottles

No Wonder He was Thankful.—Read and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen: Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M. Lands Celebrated Liver Pils, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. Held warned in saying, that they are a castain care for liver complaints and all billions discusses, no matter how difficult to lone starding. I mixed was afflicted with the dreamal discusse for over live years, and oh! how thankful I am that I beard of these Pils. I purchased of one of your spenis there because an indire I have fire the public No Wonner HE WAS THANKIVL .-- Read and judge for

To DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, BAKERS AND OTHERS,— Buss & Galle, Wholes-le Drugsiss, No. 186 Gronowich et., offer fe sale, in quantities to sub purchasers, a fresh and well-selected atook a Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dys-Wocca, Acids, Oils, Dys-Stuffs, & Grocery, Bakers and Confect-mosts articles.

Grocers, Bakers and Confect-clusts' articles.

ADVENTISING.—The places and papers best adapted for the furtherance of various business pursuits was be selected at the Advertising Agency of V. B. Palmer, Tribune Building, who is deely receiving Cards and Advertisements for insertion in the best journals of the country, far and near, for which he is specially deputed to transact business.

business.

EF S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 122 Nassau-st., are the Apple for the most influential and widely circulated Nowapapers in the United States and Canadas, and make it is to the advantage of all advertisers to do their business through them. They sak so pay from reapposible houses until they do what they contract to do. They have facilities possessed by no other agency for advancing the interests of their customers.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The Hartford Courant has been furnished with the following list of surviving soldiers in that county:

Tromas Bissell. South Windoor Aged 26.

The Review Bloomfeld. 94.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1853.

FW Persons wanting The Tribune left at their residences or places of business will please leave their address at the Pablication Office, or we is to us through the Post-Office. Price 125 cents a week—payable the Carrier. T CORRESPONDENTS.

metice can be taken of asonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name an address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar saise of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Pacific, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 10th, had not been heard from at 2 o'clock this morning. She will undoubtedly be in port to-day. Her news

is looked for with great anxiety.

There were only NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE deaths in New-York last week ; yet a number of Aldermen, called the "Board of Health," met on Friday, smoked a few segars, and reported the City never more healthy. How they could say that, in the midst of the horrible filth of the streets, may seem strange to strangers, but-they were Aldermen. Of these deaths, 214 were from sun-stroke, which, with the 15 reported last week, makes 229. We estimated the number at 220, for which we got credit from some of our contemporaries for gress exaggeration. Deducting she sunstrokes, we find 655 deaths. The deaths for the same week in 1852 were 524, and in 1851, 469. Yet, with an increase of nearly 90 per cent. over last year, the Board of Health, alias "Aldermen," declare the City to be

## THE NEW-JERSEY MONOPOLY.

The people of New-Jersey should be made sensible of their low political condition, which arises from their effort to tax their neighbors, but at the same time shuts them up between the Custom-Houses of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. They themselves pay every day a tax similar to that which is paid occasionally by the people of New-York and Philadelphia, for they and their products go to market every day, while the others go only now and then.

Who are the masters of New-Jersey-these Railway Monopolists? Men against whom charges have been made, which if true, should have been followed by con. dign punishment of the effenders. Are they true! We answer-they have been made by a responsible man who has not hesitated to proclaim that the gravest offences, such even as fraud, perjury and swindling, have been the habit of the Company; and not only has he given his name, but he has proposed to meet them in any court of ustice to have the question of libel tried, perfectly willng to abide the result. His challenge has never been accepted, nor, it would seem, dare they accept it. On the contrary, it is now boldly asserted that these managers have added to their previous crimes, that of corrupting the their proceedings. Now, it is a most suspicious circumtance that men should remain quiet under these accusations, urged by a responsible party, and not take measures to wipe from their tame a blot so dishonorable. Innocent persons are not apt to submit to such suputations, or to rd reason for the inference that they fear investigation and dare not come to the light. It would seem indeed that the managers of the Monopoly prefer to rest under the charges rather than risk having them proved by producing their accounts.

Degraded as these men are, by thus shrinking from defending their honor, the State has been represented on the floor of the Senate by one of them, and is now represented by another, and the whole of its legislation is dictated by them. It is time for the People of New Jersey to wake up to the position they occupy. and make an effort for their emancipation from bondage and extertion.

The Plymouth Rock contains a letter from Mr. Warren. President of the Pilgrim Association, in answer to certain remarks of that journal, made in quoting a portion of our account of the late festival. For our part we made no complaint against Mr. Warren, but approved of his talent and success in presiding at the celebration. Our remarks were leveled against the manner in which the Press is treated on such occasions, the treatment which they received at the Plymouth feetival being neither better nor worse than ordinary. We is tended to produce a reform in this matter, and judge that so far as Mr. Warren is concerned the error will not be repeated. Mr. Warren mentions that Mr. Yeaden, who spoke for half an hour is an editor from Charlesten. That we know, and it proves nothing. Mr. Yeadon happened to be present and spoke to the toast in honor be language of Mr. Warren, Mr. H. "left for Boston before it was possible, in the nature of things, to reach fore Gov. Chifford, Mr. Everett, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Upwas put last, because public functionaries were accord-Lour in commencing the ceremonies, caused by the is, that the Press of this country, if tossied at all, should not be put habitually last. Our caste would be, to put it before " the President of the United States," if that functionary be roasted Tals, though a means of rags and old clothes. custom, is bad: " the American People" should be toasted instead of him. The toast to the President is | Leave no box, bale, cash, hole or corner unsearched. a servile initation of the English custom of toasting | The subject is of the first importance. the Sovereign, which is done because the rights of the English people have no existence, Dien et mon droit, God and my right, being the royal motto, and all else being the concession of privilege. Asfor such secondary matters as the Schate of the United States, one branch of the national legislature, which has so little to do when we look at the State and local governments, begging pardon of Mr. Warren, we really think the bulwark of our liberties, THE PRESS, which will live when present forms of legislation shall have changed, ought to have the place of honor over them on such occasions. We believe," says Plymouth Rock, "everything was

done by the Committee of Arrangements for the preswhich they thought necessary, and we have earnestly expressed this opinion. But that there were prominen members of the Pilgrim Society, who sneered at the press and the reporters it is useless for any man to deny, and such we have little hesitation in denouncing. It makes very little difference to us, whether a man claims to be above or below us, whether he is willing to do our dirty work, or wante us to do his own, his meanness is equally de serving our censure and contempt; and though our humble press shall be scorned for the present, we shall console ourselves with the hope of living on in the .fur time ustil it shall triumph.

This is a more serious matter than Mr. Warren's ectyped mode of treating the press. "Prominent members of the Pilgrim's Society sneered at the Press!" We should like to have their names. We tell these prominent members who add the sin of incoence to ignorance, that the Congress of the United States does not exhaust human wit and learning. We can remember when the Senate could not produce a single German, French, Spanish or Italian scholar, and that it looked to an Editor for the translation of Euro. pean state papers which its ignorance could not grasp. We tell these prominent members, that the Press of the country at this moment contains more general knowledge and talent than both Houses of Congress; that its discussions are as various as the whole range of science and art, and are not confined to politics. We tell them that the members of the press produce as many State Papers as politicians, and de not require to be puffed all ever the country for any and every little ad-

dress they make, in order to get votes.

reason's name is there in Webster's Hulseman

What in

the articles of the New-York press which are put forth, without a name and without out requiring notice or praise herefor? What is there in any man's eration, at Plymouth, or any other recent oration that is better han the daily thrown off at a heat in o reading ournals? The toady ing of certain editors, who know no the dignity of their calling, n ay exal to the apex of praise any and every fairly rounded sentence of a Congressman or a Secretary, whether it haven new id w, or whether the occasion admit of any depth of d scussion or solidity of treatment-But we are sick o such adulation. There is now a disposition among the press to reduce mere political men to their proper level; to elevate other thinkers and actors besides those on Capitol Hill into celebrity, and to

show the world hat the have ceased to be the mere

ladders by which there are to climb into notice.

We beg to assure The Buston Transcript that our remarks on that city were deliberately and healthily penned with a view of coing a thriving community ser vice. If they are taken in a bad spirit, so much the worse for lose to whom they were directed. We do most emphatically consider the Bunker Hill Monument a local abortion and national disgrace, artistically view ed: and remembering the time it took to be builtabout fiftee years or more-something worthy the immonth deat and be intelligent living might have been put up by a community comparatively the richest in the It is now a greater source of regret to us than ever that a pious offering to illustrious manes was only to be finished by Fanny Ellsler's dancing. We have sufficient contempt for charity concerts given by traveling European artists among us, but electrosyna. ry dancing to help out the memory of Warren and hi fellow-martyrs is a little below low-water mark. As Boston sets up the claim for " matchless eloquence

and so forth, we think it should be kept in company by some good art, which The Transcript has not pointed out, in its answer. An "Athens" of this century should have at least equal claims to the age of Pericles before it bears the name. It is possible for the literary men or a community to be so consumed with admiration fo mere literature as to forget the claims of art. Such, we think, is the position of Boston. Greece represented at the Olympian games was not satisfied with the readings of Herodotus or the lyrics of Pindar, at Athenatoo, the beautiful arts were all represented and exalted, and progress constantly insisted upon. It was well remarked, in a re. cent article in one of the British Reviews, that human intellect was never more acutely displayed than in perfeeting the proportions of the Parthenon. Greek art constantly advanced up to the time that annexation destroyed the State, giving the mother country the trouble of controlling and plandering colonies, and superin. ducing distant wars and foreign invasions. We de not find that Athens, with a great model achieved in art fell back on a worse one. Now the Egyptian Obelisk is the lowes form of early art. It is without grandeur, without grace, without significance. When the material i- of coarse granite it adds meanness to manity in its appearance. Precisely this lowest form of art was selected for the perpetuation of the memories of the early and noble martyrs of our revolution, and artistically speaking, it is worse than a nullity. We assert that a pile of bricks would have been equally appropriate The Transcript must not attempt to knock us down with political or literary names. They are both good in their way, but they have proved in the example in question that they are not up to the standard in art. What the future may do for statues in the Boston Common we cannot tell; we have to deal with the present. One fountain, which has no claims to art, in such a place, is not worth mentioning.

We are equally or more interested in improving the art of this city with that of Boston. Our efforts have been unceasing to get two parks for this city, and we hope that the public will demand them, spite of small oppositions and centracted views; and in the assertion of the need of such parks we have not besitated to characterize whatever present want of taste or liberality there is in our arrangements. We would hint to The Transcript that a chief duty of the Press is to indicate deficiency and suggest reforms, not to apologize for vacuity and glorify barreness.

We have private advices from New-Orleans which reveal the astounding and alarming fact that the clothes and soiled linen, sick-chamber rags, and so forth, of persons dying of the Yellow Fever and Black Vomit, are shipped to this city by rag speculators! Our authorities should immediately be on the alert, or we shall have the pestilence in the midst of us. Rag-men, of whom there is a great number in New-Orcans, on being asked what they did with these rags and clothes, which they were picking up, referred our inof South Carolina, and not as editor in reply to a toast With some friends, he went to a rag buyers' depot, who to "the Press." It seems that Mr. Hudson, of The informed him that the rags were sent to New York, Boston Atlas, was to have answered for the Pross. In and that a lot had been shipped the day before! Look out, therefore, for the p.

At the Charity Hospital the bodies are put into the the sentiment for him unless he had been called on be- coffine naked and the clothing of the decessed sold to the highest bodder. Such are our private advices, sad ton, Mr. Blagden, Mr. Hale," and Mr. Yeadon. Well, | nineteen bodies so treated came under our informant's that is precisely what we object to, that the Press notice. These sales take place once a week. Our letter further remarks that when the rag-shippers learned ing to custom, called on to speak first. The delay of an of the exposure likely to be made of their shipments, they would put up their regs in cashs to secrete them the cars, does not alter the case. What we wish to convey | better. Most of the clothing taken from the deceased victims is covered with black comit.

Look out, we repeat to the authorities, against the introduction of the pestmence among us, by these ship-Examine carefully every vessel from New-Orleans.

It argues great want of attention in New-Orleans even

as regards the health of that city, not to mention the sulabrity of other places, that there is not a stringent law ordering the clothing of the victims of fever to be uniformly burnt. We are aware of the difficulty of carrying out completely such a law in times of trouble like these of pestilence, but certainly so far as the hospital are concerned the infected clothing could be destroye instead of sold. We trust that when this statemen reaches New-Orleans it will lead to the necessary reform. The Northern cities, if unscoursed by the fever can continue to assist New Orleans, but if it breaks on here the sums which could otherwise go South will remain here. In a mere pecualary point of view, senatory reform is necessary, not to mention the highe question of human life.

The old political platforms having been spit on and kicked to pieces, as they generally deserved, we may now look for the erection of new ones with fresh tim her. The following from an address to the electors of Cuyahoga Co. Ohio, is a specimen of a sort which seems to be getting fashionable :

to be getting fashionable:

Men of all parties, who desire so to shape their political action as to promote the best interests of the country sho are opposed to the extension of Slavery—to the faginve act of 1850—who are in favor of divorcing the general Government from all connection with Slavery, where it can be done constitutionally: of the fredem of the national forman to actual settlers, in limited quantities, and in State setters, in the surphy and compounds the matters, all who desire a more upright and economical ministration of Government,—the faxing alike of the p rty of includents and corporations according to its rea-ains; and who suck the suppression of the evils of In-magazance by the encountries of the essential principles of -There are one or two planks here, -such as the

Maine Law, -which are rather unpleasant to politicians of the ancient schools, but it looks as though they would have to come to it

The Washington Union has an article against British interference in the affairs of Cuba. It sees a war of races and barbariem in the apprenticeship system. The remedy, of course, for such an awful state of things s the peculiar institution to be continued for ever and ever. The Union asks why it is that England, which denounces Russian interference in Turkey, practises it in Cuba? We ask why it is that The Union, which etter, or Everett's Cuban letter superior to denounces Austrian tyranny over Koszta, glorifies a fire. Loss \$20,000. Insured.

worse tyranny over Codio! The world is full of con-

THE ITALIAN LEGION AT BUENOS AVERS -After the enfortunate reverses which the republicans in Europe enflered in 1849, many of the seldiers who were obliged to eave their native countries took refuge in South America Among other corps formed was a Legion of Italians at Bue nos Ayres, to resist the Dictator Rosas, and afterward. Urquiza. This little corps commanded by Col. Olvirert. and composed chi-fly of the former companions of Garibaldi, had a most sunguinary conflict with the enemy on the 30th of May, having attacked and completely routed a body six times their numerical force. The Government as a tribute of gratitude, never before conferred on any corps, decreed it the title of "Valian" with a gold cord to its commander, a silver one to each officer, and one of silk to each soldier. These gallant fellows will, if we can rely upon the recent accounts from Europe, soon be called to another field to fight the battles of their native

We also learn, by advices just received, that Garibaldi may be expected in the United States from Lima in about six weeks. He comes around the Hern with his ship, and brings a cargo of copper. THE POTATO KOT -From almost every direction w

hear complaints of this scourge of the armer. Near New-buryport Mass, whole fields are lost. An exchange says "A farmer started with a load for Beston the other day which be supposed to be good, and had not reached half the distance before he was convince: that they were worth less, and 'growing to better very last' and he accordingly turned them into a pasture and weet home. Some fields have been ploughed up, without attemping to dig at all; and it is observed that in some instances the disease has s, lead to the squash vines, which are alike destroyed."

On Long Island the disease is very bad. Probably one third of the ground planted will never be dug. Some field: are partially and some entirely gone. Several farmers ar, ploughing up the ground without pretending to save any Those in rich soil are the worst. The crop on the island must be a very light one.

In Central New-York we hear the same complaint. The

A New Kind of Cotton,-We have seen a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton, brought from among the Pino Indians of New-Mexico, by an officer of the Mexican Boundary Commission. Its pscuffarity consists in a fine, silky staply, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. We learn that the seed has been increduced into Texas, and that the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permon ntly to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cot. raising. The specimen we have seen will be exhibited at the Cryslal Palace. It was forwarded here by a mercan tile house of San Antonio, for that purpose.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Beaver and Hansacran

Affairs at the Capital.

Special Dupage to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1833.

Secretary Marcy is much affected by the death of his son Abraham. He died on board the shoop of war Preble. on his way to the Azores. He was 23 years of age.

Leading Democrats in Virginia and Georgia are taking ground against the Pacific Road Johnson, the Admin istration candidate for Governor of Georgia is a Secession ist, Spiritual Rapper and Anti-Radroad man. The Cabine is not a unit upon the Read question. Davis and Guthrie are pro, and Marcy and Cushing coa. The sentiments of the others are unknown. The measure is destine to produce angry feelings, and will probably cause a sobism in Ex-Senator Downs, Collector at New-Orleans, is here.

Also Judge Bowlin, of Missouri, Anti-Benton, orging the appointment of Post-Master at St. Louis, without further The Mission to France-Anniversary of Battles in

Mexico, &c.

Mexico, &c.

WASHINGTON, Satuday, Aug. 2t 1880,

It is not unlikely that Howell Cobb, of Georgia, will go

It is not unlikely that Howell Cobb, of Georgia, will go to France. So it is whispered to night.

To day being the anniversary of the battles of Contreras and thrusbuce, a number of officers belonging to Pierce's Brigade in the Mexican war new residents in this city, called on the President to intuing in reminiscences suggested by the occasion. They were cordially received, and the President, contrasting the present with the past, accorded to the property of those who had lought by his aide on the many bloody fields of Siralco.

of Mexico.

Several clerks have been recently removed from the Treasury in consequence of various irregularities.

Capt Mordecat, of the Gardiner Mexican Commission.

capt and the this morning Over \$3,500 have been collected here for the New-Orleans fferers, and transmitted by the stayor. The Columbia Fire Company has returned from New-

York.

Saytain Mordecal of the Gardiner Mexican Commission,
reached here this morning. Over \$1,500 have been cvlected here for the New-O leans sufferer, and transmitted

The Case of Francis B. Edymoine.

The Case of Francis B. Edymolne.
AUBURN, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1833.
A writ of habeau corpus was granted in the case of Francis B. Edymonne, returnable tons morning, at ten o'clock, at which hour our large Court room was filled, and Edymonne was brought in by Mr. Tims, the Warden of the Nate Prison. Hon Christopher Morgan and Clarence A. Seward, assisted by James B. Fox, appeared for the prisoner, and Warten T. Warden, and Theodors M. Pomstoy, District Atterney, appeared for the people.

The defense read the return of Mr. Titus, stating that he held no such man in the preson as Edymen—but he held Leymoine, by virtue of a final seatence.

The proceedings on bold sides are very spirited. Edy-one was ordered into the hands of the Sheriff untrafter Gioner, and the Court took a recess till 2 o'clock.

The Attorney General and Secretary of State are expect-

ed this afternoon.

The case bids fair to be very lengthy. All the legal fratermity of our city, and some from abroad, were present.

Secretary Davis In Boston.

Secretary Davis in Boston.

Boston, Saurday, Aug. 20, 1836.

Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, in company with Professor Bache and his family, arrived here yesterday morning, en route for the White Monntains. During the forencen, General Davis visited Bunker Hill, the Navy Yard several other places of interest. At the Navy Yard several other places of interest. At the Navy Yard several other places of interest. At the Navy Yard he was received by Commodore Gregory, who ordered a salute to be fired in honor of his guest. Commodore Downs was also present, and assisted the Commandant in exhibiting the works in the yard.

In the afternoon the General and Professor Bache visited Fareaul Hall, Mount Anourn the College, &c., returning to the Revere House at dark, much granified with their excursion. This moraling the distinguished party left Boaton for Concerd.

Concerd

During yesterday many of our citizens called to pay their respects to Gen. Davis and Professor Bache, and were cordially received.

The corner stone of the Peabody Institute, founded by

George Peacody, Eaq., of London, and to be erected in his native town of Danvers, was laid this afternoon in the presence of a numerous assemblage, by Hon Abbot Law reace. Hon A. A. Abbot delivered an address, and speech es were made by Mr Lawrence, George S Hilliard, Mayor Seaver, of Boston, Hon. Ashbel Huntington, of Salem, and others. Short Passage of a Clipper Ship.

The clipper ship Telegraph arrived at this port this mersing in the short passage of 55 days from Vappranso She spoke on the 1st of August in 1st, 9 12 north, lon. 41, ship Norman from New Yora for Australia. Ou the 90th ut, 1st, 23 south lon. 31, a whirlained crossed the bow of the Telegraph, taking the head sall from her. Commodore Newton.

BALTIMORE, Saterlar, Aug. 25, 1851.

The Mobile Register, by private letter from Pensacois, learns that Commodore Newton was rapidly recovering, and would shortly sail for the North.

Items from the South New-Orleans papers of Sanday and Ronday are received.

Returns from Western Texas give large majorates for Ochiltres, the Whig cancidate for Governor, and there is some probability of his election.

The mail between Arialanta and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of letters for Mobile and New-Orleans. From twenty to mistly thousand dollars are said to have been abstracted.

From Montevideo.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 21, 1859.

The ship Thomas Walter, from Montevideo, arrived at this port to-day, but brings as news. The Captain reports the ceath of his first officer, Mr. William Hawkins, of Troy, N Y. The Thomas Walter spoke, on the 11th inst, the schooner Madelane, from New-York for Montevideo, all well.

Cholera at Cumberland, Md.

CUMBERLAND, Sunday, Ang. 20, 1852.

Cholera broke out in this place on Wednesday last, and fourteen deaths have since occurred from it. It is now subsiding, and the few cases under treatment are perfectly manageable. The disease was caused by an overdow of the small canal running through the lower part of the town.

Many families have lett. Pinneferte Factory Destroyed by Pire.

This afternoon the extensive Planoforte manufactory

Execution Delayed.

PITTSBURGH, Author Aug. 20, 1833.

In the case of Jawell, surfaceed to be hund on the 24 september, for the murder of Mitabell. Judge Lowie 24 granted a special allocater for bringing the "coords of the Oyer and Terminer before the Suprema Cour." This will delay the execution if not result in a new trial.

Stay of Execution.

KINGSTON, Samulay, Aug. 23, 1833.

Judge Wright heard a motion today to stay the execution of Hendrickson, sentenced to be bung at Albany on the 26th inst for the murder of his wife, to enable his council to present a bill of exceptions, already settled, at the greenal term of the Supreme Court next month. Mr. Wheaton made the motion. Messrs. Chatfield and Colvin concept.

Mortality in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21, 1859.

The deaths in this city for the week ending yesterday were 294, including 25 by sun stroke.

THE PESTILENCE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saurday, Aug. 13, 1833.

The Fever is yet on the increase: the number of new cases yesterday in private practice is estimated at 50 per cent. over any other day. The number of deaths yesterday (210) is equal to what 423 would have been ten days ago: and if we have 117 deaths in tendays from this time, the mortality will be equal to what it is at present. I arrive at this result by calculating the number of persons liable to the Fever—the number who have died, and the per centage of those who recover. It have eled, and the per centage of those who recover. It is almost impossible to get a physician to attend those who are sick at home, and unless they are removed to the Hospital, they have little or no attention paid to them. I visited the Hospitals resterday and again this morning; a large number have been discharged cired, and those sick are doing very well. The deaths yesterday of natives of the United States, are as follows:

All home Ania, area 21 years, a horder of the Editor of

day of natives of the United States, are as follows:
All house Asis, aged 21 years, a brother of the Editor of
The freeting, Capt John Walsh, of ship Elinabeth Brings;
Samuel W. Philbrick, of Shanbegan, Maine: James Harvey, formerly of St. Leuis, William C. Paul, formerly of
Hardon Co. Ky - the wife and two children of decessed
were yesterday admitted into Howard Infirmary No. 1, and
were doing well when I left the Hospital last night]. Ann
E. Lewis, wife of James M. Procher, Ohio. Richard Crock
ett, of Nashville, Tenn.—Mr. C. had been here but a few
morths—Lad entered into tusiness—and Mr. James Homder-on, bis partner, in now in your City, purchasing goods
for the new house); Mr. Edwards, of Cincinn in, Ohio,
brother to Secretary of the Sun Insurance Co., aged 19.

Yours, Carscant.

[By Telegraph.]
Yellow Fever at Natchez-Deaths at New-Orleans,
Special Dispotch to The N. T. Trabuse.
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1833.

The Board of Health at Natchez has declared the Fever epidemic in that city. Numerous cases have occurred.

The mortality here yesterday was two hundred and forty-two. The Washington School House has been turned into a hospital. The schools will not open until November.

The total number of deaths reported to day was 242, of which 227 were from yellow fever, showing a large increase. The distress is very great, and the Howard Association are opening four new hospitals, and appealing for in ther ass stance. Cometerles-Hospital-Remarks.

The interments in all the cometeries of the city for the week ending at 6 A. M. yesterday morning. Saturday, the lish inst, are in detail as follows, the deaths by yellow fever being those certified to by the physicians, and not including the interments, or any periods of them, daily reported as "anknown." These may be considered as averaging eight a day.

The last day's report made yesterday afternoon gave is total interments, and 153 for Yellow Fever. The returns on S. Patrick's Gemetery were not sent in but taking it mat the ratio of the day previous, the totals we give for actions in the above table are correct.

The office of particle between this and the week previous, vanior each eay's return, shows a fearful increase. We is the table as published in The Dutty Picayana of the hour.

That is, the total interments for the week ending at o . M. cr. Saturday, the 13th inst, exceeded those of the cen before by 345 while the interments by yellow fever

interments of the two weeks are as follows:

Report of the Hespital for the twenty four hours ending

aturday, Aug. 6 .... 

Deaths, Yel. Faver.

addissions is the week just enced over the previous week, a decrease of 36 deaths in the total, and a decrease of 41 deaths by yellow favor. The totals of the dispital reports for the three weeks encing at nionight on Friday, the 12th inst. are as follows:

Friday, July 29. Administra. Death.
Friday, August 5. 547 818
Friday, August 12. 514 257

White our cinsers, as a hidwide also an representing corporations, have come forward promptly to farmish the means needed by the various bear volent societies for the relief of the s ck and the indigent those of our residents who are at the North have taken active steps to forward too same good work, and, as will be seen by our dispatches, have not labored in vain. The citizens generally of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are following the example, and we need not say how hearfleft is the response such gere-rous conduct meets with in all classes of the population in this of y

response such generous conduct meets with in all classes of the population in this cry.

Besides the Cherry Hospital, there are a me seven or eight other hospital there are a me seven or eight other hospital to one had in the city, each of which has its full complement of paileds, mostly of the class that a unable to pay for physicians, muses and druggists. Hence it must not be inferred that although a decrease is noticed in the mortality returns of the Charity Hospital that decrease extends to the same class outside the Hospital which furnishes the basis of its saft returns. Still, the epidemic is finding its victims among takes who are able to have combinated ledging, and also to pay for the attachance of decrease and nurses and the supplies of apotheraries. Some of these nave cled, and more must de, of course, but the proportion of deaths in this class cannot, for reasons easy to discern suffer as much as that which depends so much on charity for assecur and relied. It is the city, imposed by moral obligations as much as by noceasity, of every accommand however assessing of every accommand however assessing to every accommand more must controlled in the endeaver during the present assess not only to keep up a chestful, or at least a calm and considered. dent to endeavor during the present sesson not only keep up a chearful, or at least a culm and equable turn mind, but to impart such a mental condition to his unac maid, but to impart account on mental constitution to his unaccidental maid and, has hap, hereons acquaintaines or neighbor. Neighborly sympathy and assistance were never more required than at present; but it should be of that kind that these and reasours, not depresses and siddens. To play the part of "Mr. Crosker" is just now ill-advised and silly.

August 5	124	17	9	
August 4	103	15	15	
August 5150	129		13	
August 6	194	30	14	
August 7	165	40	4	
Angers S	116	24	11	
August 9 192	164	20		
August 10	186	34	- 5	
Angust 15	125	14	9	
August 17	180	25	2	
August 13	153	19	- 2	
Anagose amananana	1000		-	
Total 2479	2002	29.5	106	
The deaths by Yellow P	Away for 45	dinonih ar	of Inla	
The deaths by remover	CAGE THE P	to momen	or a art, s	į
eported in the Angust nu	inper of	the atests	a dourns	į
moment to 1 197 which s	udded to 9.0	38 official	T PANELS	i

amounted to 1,387, which added to 2,038 officially reported as above, swell the number of Yellow Fewer interments in the city from the lat July to yesterday morning the 13th, to 3,525. Presuming the interments at St. Patrick's Cometery yesterday (not reported,) to be equal to the previous day (14): presuming also, that of the 108, disease not known, at least three fourths were of Yellow Fever, we will have a total of Yellow Fever for this month to 8 A. M. yesterday of 2,144, and from the lat July to yesterday morning three thousand free knowledged and thirty one.

The interments on the opcosite side of the river (Algiers) are not reported. There were 43 interments there last

week, seven eights of which, it is presum od, were Yellow

From the New Orleans Delin.

It is with great esticf, then we announce that all the difficulties regarding interments, which were noticed a few days ago by us, (but a regard to which, we may as well state, not a single statement was made that was not real

state hot a single statement was made that was not was have been removed.

In a visit to the most or wied of our Cometeries, we are those, years cay, that a i the collins had been disposed of and a number of graves of reasonable depth, day in advance of more victums. There was too, nothing offencion in the appearance and odor of these Cometeries, more than was natural and proper.

In this as in every time appearance to the

in the appearance and noter of these Counsteries, more than was natural and proper.

In this, as in every thing appertaining to this spitemia, we have made it a rule to state facts, and to avoid, as much as possible, complaints and representes. Even in reference to the access at the Laday-vite Country, last Sanda, which is a contributed to the access as a new that such incidents quite unavoidable in the affired countrion of the city. But it contributed, we have no doubt, to arease the attention of the authorities to the subject.

We believe that, since the disease assumed an epidemiosi or pestilential obstractor, there has been no lack of energy promptitude and industry on the part of the authorities for many year. When L more was visited by the plagma, in look and the deaths were a thousand a week, the authorities for many year. When L more was visited by the plagma, in look and the deaths were a thousand a week, the authorities for the double of the subject of the countries o and as for active benevalunce, charity and mode sacrific of self, unwearying attentioned on the sick, and ready has ness of every kind, there is no population in the work which can compare with the resident inhabitants of New

Something to Cause Sorrow.

From The New-Oreans Delta, Aug. 14.

We greeted an old Signantance y extend by, on Nayadesstreet, whom we had not even for a furtinght before. He had a care worn and troubled countenance, his eyes were sinken and his cheels were hollow, and care find left it tootprists on his brown he looked at least ten years older than when last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change? "Alast" he replied, "a low days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mather, and three loved siaters; but I am alone how—I harded the last one yester—cay. We were answered, if was, indeed, mough to turn the darkest hars to snowly white-uses. And yet it to but one instance out of many which dolly occur in our dity. On Triton walk, ye depay, we noticed a box arout II years of age, carrying on his head a cedin, when, on inquiry, we learned contained the bedy of his little sister. years of age, carrying on his head a centin, which, on in-qury, we learned contained the bedy of his little sate, who had died of yether lever. He was accompanied by his elder sister, a girl of some 13 years of age—ency were slowly and saily massing their way to the cemetery. An asylam for orphan children has been opened at No. 136 Phillisppa st. during the prevalence of this epidemia, for all orphan children, poor children, and children whose parents are sick and mable to attend to them, where they are received ann cared for few of expenses.

are received and cared for free of expense are received and cared for free of expense.

Nontrivit is aligners.

We visited the different cometeries of Algiers yesterds afterneon, and found that the frightful pertilence which has made such have earning us has been equally everyone fellow sufferers on the opposite side. The population of Algiers may be safely estimated at about 1,800. The figure we give of deaths from Schday 7th to Saturday 13th instant, will show the fearful proportion they have contributed to the death harvest.

to the death harvest:
At Catholic Cemetry, from 7tth to 13
At Michee's Cemetry, from 7th to 132
At Michee's Cemetry, from 7th to 13th

At Michee Opening Chartery, from 7th to 13th

M.

this time, when so many are abandoning the city through fear of the prevailing sinkness, to occasionally meet the calm and determined phin of some one of the Old Guard who had left for the West or North on business or piessare calin and determined prize of some one of the Old Guard who had left for the West or North on business or pleasure before the lever broke out, and who hastily returned to shad by the gun it our hour of need. We met one of these gentlemen yeardrays, Col. Henry ther, who left here some time ago, intending to be absent for the summer. If the telegraph wires carried passengers, we think the Colonel, on hearing of the fever, would have shipped in the lightning line instead of taking Uncle Sam's slow coaches. [True Delta, Deh.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Terbone
ALSANY, Saunday, Aug. 25, 1824.

I had not time in my letter yesterday to note a point
of some importance in connection with the vote given by
the Court. The Court did not act upon exactly the maof some importance in connection with the vote given by
the Court. The Court did not act upon exactly the mation made by the respondent's counsel, which was to
strike out or quash the five first articles, which charge
the respondent with complicity in the fraudulent lettings
of '51. The proposition voted on was whether the people should be permitted to introduce evidence in support
of those articles, which was decided in the affirmative by
a vote of 17 to 12 and 18 to 14—the question being put,
however, rice rersa. It is supposed the proposition was
varied because the Court doubted their power to entertain a motion to strike out or quash. Mr. Champlin, in
argaing the motion, assumed the bold ground that as the
power of impeachment was vested by the Constitution in
the House of Assembly, they were the sole judges of
what acts were impeachable; that this Court, by the
same instrument, were clothed with the simple power of
trying the accusations; that the record of the Assembly
could not be mutilated; that to quashtheir articles would
be an invasion by the Court of the high constitutional
prerogatives of the Assembly. The disposition of the
motion sustains this view of the question. It is well to
note every movement of this character, for whatever is
done by the Court will, in all probability, form a precedent for future guidance, both in this State and many
others.

This morning the Court was occupied until the hour of

is morning the Court was occupied until the hour of This merning the Court was occupied until the hoar of 1 P. M., in listening to the opening address of Mr. Leonis. This address was a review and explanation of the fourteen articles and contained but very little in addition to what is charged therein upon the Commissioner. He made answer why Mr. Mather had been selected from other State officers, equally culpable, by syring that it had been decided that an impeachment would not lie against persons out of office, or holding office under another tenure. Beside, he claimed that isolated in lances of maliculance, only, rested against other

under another tenure Beside, he claimed that isolated instances of malfen-ance, only, rested against other officers, while it appeared as if the accused had, ever since he had been in office, performed his duties as he pleased, without regard to the laws or interests of the

people.

He claimed that it was high time when the expenses for repairs on the Canals run in the manner they had within the last five or six years, that the people called for an account. He gave the following as a specimen of the economy he had alluded to, being the expenses for

1850 ..... He also cited a large number of instances in regard to the letting of the contracts, under the Nine Million.

bill, when the accused, with others of the Letting Board, had atterly disregarded the instructions of the Canal Board, and awarded the contracts, not to the lowest bidders, but to personal and political favorites, who were is many cases the highest oldders. After Mr. L. had to cluded, the Managers called for Henry S. Randall, Secretary of State, but it was found he was out of the city, having been unexpectedly called to Auburn as a witness in the Edysooin case.

On motion, (the Managers not wishing to interfere with the order in which they had arranged the calling of the witnesses,) the Court adjourned to Monday moraing,

Æser.

WASHINGTON.

Carrespondence of The N. 7. Inchans.

WASHINGTON, Thunday, Aug. 15, 1851.
Calch Lyon, of Lyonsdate, poet laureate of the next
Congress, bas arrived in the city, having just returned
from a secret political mission to his bolizess the Pope of
Rome. He is much at the State Department, and it is
supposed that he has been successful in his negotiations
with the See of Rome, for the Catholic vote of this
country for the Presidential election in 1856. Calch
was educated by the Jesuis in Causala, and may perhaps
have some decigns upon that Province. At all events,

have some designs upon that Province. At all events, his mission was so shrowled in mystery being undertaken soon after his election as a member of the next Congress, that his advent is regarded with much interest, and his being closeted so much with Caleb Cushing and Gov. Marcy adds additional Importance to his return, and gives his beard the full length of its growth, since he left gives his beard the full length of its growth, since he left here hast winter. He leads formidable, and may prove to, with the Catholic interest to back him. Cobb of Ala-bama, reflected, is also here to secure some of the crumbs left of the spoils. Chevalier Hübseman has also just arrived, with his carpet bag, in hot haste, and from such indications in hot weather we infer that some of our foreign affairs are broiling on Gov. Marcy's gridiron. A war would not be displeasing to the President, or Get. Cubling or Gen. Payis. They all smelt sunnowder in

foreign affairs are broiling on Gov. Marcy's gridiron. A war would not be displeasing to the President, or Gen. Cushing or Gen. Davis. They all smelt gunpowder in Mexico, but strange to say they all escaped being shot. Still the war made them what they are now, officially, and they may be willing to try it over again.

Sone of your correspondents does great injustice to Peter G. Washington, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Col. Washington, descended from the father of his Country, will be fifty-five years old the 31st of this month. He was born in Georgetown, and was early when a lad, employed at Pinry Point, and afterward in Georgetown, where he was known to be a most dutifiation, and afterward in this city, where as a devoted and affectionate husband and father he has been known.